INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Achieving Reproductive Health and Gender Equality towards Sustainable Development
Have we kept our commitment to the ICPD?
21% Filipinos living in poverty (FIES, 2019)

16% Families living in poverty (FIES, 2019)

95% Employment Rate (PSA, 2019)

84% Primary Completion Rate (DepEd, 2015)

5.6% GDP (PSA, 2019)

51% Level of Urbanization (PopCen, 2015)

74% Secondary Completion Rate (DepEd, 2015)

2.7% Inflation Rate (PSA, 2019)

7 million hectares Remaining forest cover (FMB, 2010)

69 years Total life expectancy

42% Agricultural land (FAO, 2016)
• About 2 million are added every year – a challenge in ensuring quality life

*Estimate as of end 2018.

Source: PSA, *World Bank
Filipinos remain relatively young (as compared to other countries) indicating high number of dependents.
Wide Gap Between Wanted and Actual Number of Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background Characteristics</th>
<th>Total Fertility Rate (children)</th>
<th>Total Wanted Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1-6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 7-10</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Quintile</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2017 NDHS

High Unmet Need for Family Planning Especially Among Adolescents

Wide gap between the total fertility rate (children) and the total wanted fertility rate. The highest unmet need is among adolescents aged 15-19 years old, with a total fertility rate of 28.7 children and a wanted fertility rate of 2.9 children. The unmet need is particularly high in the lowest income quintile, with a fertility rate of 4.3 children and a wanted fertility rate of 2.9 children. The graph shows the unmet need for family planning across different age groups and income quintiles from 2008, 2013, and 2017 NDHS surveys.
Women aged 15-19 have begun childbearing (2017 NDHS)

Changing sexual behaviors among Filipino adolescents…

8.6% of teenagers are already sexually active

1/3 males
73% did not use any form of contraception during their 1st sexual intercourse

84% females

Source: YAFS, 2013
What are the remaining challenges and tasks?
✓ Integrate population in sustainable development strategies

✓ Pursue key integrated actions for achieving demographic dividend (i.e. accelerating demographic transition, human resource formation, and improved employment and productivity)

✓ Continuously build capacities of Filipino families to be resilient to disasters and climate change

✓ Improve capacities of cities and urbanizing areas for efficient management of migration and urbanization

✓ Integrate and address concerns of older persons, indigenous people, persons-with-disabilities, and other marginalized sectors in development planning and policy development
✓ **Promote reproductive health and rights**

✓ Pursue full implementation of the RPRH law (to be mainstreamed in the UHC implementation)

✓ Fully implement initiatives on family planning at all levels

✓ Promote and implement comprehensive sexuality education and other strategies to reduce adolescent pregnancy and childbirth

✓ Continue to improve the health systems for integrated delivery of family planning and maternal health care

✓ Pursue initiatives for more male involvement in reproductive health and family planning.
✓ Promote gender equality and women empowerment

✓ Continuously capacitate institutions to implement the Magna Carta of Women particularly through their planning and budgeting (e.g. GAD planning and budgeting)

✓ Strictly enforce laws against gender-based violence

✓ Promote aggressively men’s involvement in gender equality and women empowerment
Concerns on indicators and data

✓ Shift from survey data to administrative data;

✓ Indicators need to be related to socio-economic status and geographic location; and

✓ Focus on indicators related to demographic dividend with analysis across the indicators specifically on youth employment and age structure.
The need for Regional Review Conferences

Serve as platform to provide region-specific guidance on population and development concerns.

Venue for countries in the region to relate differences and commonalities.

However, regional conferences happen only in 10 years which should ideally be conducted every two years.
“...the landmark ICPD put people’s rights at the heart of development and affirmed sexual and reproductive health as a fundamental human right and emphasized that empowering women and girls is key to ensuring the well-being of individuals, families, nations and our world.”